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LADYSMITH RELIEVED.

Queen Victoria Has Received News to That Effect.

GEN. MACDONALD BADLY WOUNDED.

Private Telegram from Berlin Says General Cronje Is in a Bad Position and Has Been Given a Time Limit Within Which to Capitulate—Reported Death of Boer Commandant Ferreira—Portion of an Official Report from Gen. Cronje.

London, Feb. 21.—The war office confirms the report that General Macdonald has been severely wounded.

London, Feb. 21.—The war office has received the following from General Buller:

“Chieveley Camp, Feb. 21.—The fifth division crossed the Tugela today by pontoon and drove back the enemy's rear guard, our naval 12-pounder silencing all of the enemy's guns.”

London, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the town council of Windsor it was announced that news had reached Windsor Castle that Ladysmith had been relieved. The announcement was received with immense enthusiasm and shouts of “Bravo Buller.”

It is reported that General Hector Macdonald, commander of the Highland brigade, has been severely wounded. The last news received about General Macdonald and the Highlanders was that they were pursuing General Cronje.

Time Limit Given Cronje.

A private telegram received here from Berlin declares that General Cronje is in a bad position, bearing out the Berlin rumor that General



GENERAL P. A. CRONJE.

Cronje was surrounded and that a time limit had been given him within which to capitulate.

BOER COMMANDANT KILLED.

Some News of the War by the Way of Pretoria.

London, Feb. 21.—A curious dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, Feb. 20, announces that Commandant Ferreira was killed Feb. 19, adding that his death was believed to be the result of an accident. A portion of an official report from General Cronje, dated Sunday, Feb. 18, has been given out as follows:

“Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, while removing the laager near Scholtz Nek, we were attacked by the British. The fight lasted until 7:30 in the evening. Although, on the whole, the British were driven back, they each time renewed the attack. The loss to the British must have been considerable. Thus far the Boer loss has been eight killed and twelve wounded. This morning the British shelled us with cannon. Chief Commandant Ferreira's force was too small to stop the cavalry from entering Kimberley.”

Boers Seize Shipments of Gold.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Since the commencement of the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal the latter government has seized in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 in gold shipped from the south African mines to Cape Town, en route to Europe. Protests at the seizure of gold have been submitted to the English government, and an effort is being made to hold it responsible for the loss.

Canadians in the Fight.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—A special cable to The Globe says the first Canadian contingent was engaged at Modder river all day Sunday and that eighteen men of the regiment were killed and sixty wounded.

Lord Curzon to Visit Assam.

Calcutta, Feb. 21.—For the first time on record a viceroy of India (Lord Curzon) is about to visit Assam, India's great tea garden. Lady Curzon accompanies him. It is understood that his object is to examine into the needs of the province regarding the tea industry. The projected visit greatly pleases people of the province, and it is hoped will give a great spurt to its tea industry.

Brings Bodies of Dead Soldiers.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—The next transport of importance from Manila will be the Hancock, which is about due with a consignment of 402 bodies of soldier dead. The Hancock will probably be kept in strict quarantine until the bodies have been landed. There are forty-five more bodies coming on the transport Duke of Fife, expected to arrive about March 5.

Ex-Congressman Comstock Dead.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 21.—Ex-Congressman Charles C. Comstock is dead at his residence in this city from pneumonia, aged 82 years. Mr. Comstock, who was born in Sullivan, N. H., was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1870. He was one of the pioneer furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, and had amassed a large fortune.

Murder in the Second Degree.

Batavia, O., Feb. 21.—After being out twenty-four hours the jury in the case of Clay Larkin, the baseball player who killed Charles Shock with a bat, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The penalty is life imprisonment.

CAPITAL CITY NEWS.

Items of Public Interest from Washington.

DAY IN NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Continuation of the Debate on the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill in the House—Ray of New York Supports the Measure—John B. Wellcome Gives Testimony in the Case of Senator Clark of Montana—No Votes Purchased, He Says.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The house adopted the senate resolution authorizing the president to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the national society of the D. A. R. at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the Paris exposition.

Before the debate upon the Puerto Rican tariff bill was resumed it was agreed that the debate hereafter should begin at 11 o'clock in the morning, and that there should be night sessions on Thursday and Friday. Ray of New York was the first speaker. He supported the bill in an extended argument.

Legal and Constitutional Phases.

Ray is the chairman of the judiciary committee of the house and he devoted himself closely to the legal and constitutional phases of the controversy over the broad question as to whether new territory was a part of the United States in a political sense. He denied that any act of the president or congress could extend the constitution as a constitution over territory while it remained territory. The immunities of the constitution could be so extended, but not the constitution itself. The constitution only covered the states of the Union.

Penrose gave the senate notice that on Washington's birthday immediately after the reading of Washington's farewell address by Senator Foraker he would call up the senate resolution providing that “the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a senator from the state of Pennsylvania.” Penrose directed attention to the fact that the question involved was privileged and intimate, therefore, that it would take precedence over other matters.

HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT.

John B. Wellcome Testifies in the Senator Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 21.—John B. Wellcome continued his testimony in the Clark case. Mr. Faulkner resumed his questioning upon specific allegations by witnesses and for the prosecution involving the name of Mr. Wellcome. The first questions brought out, as they were intended to, only denials but these were unexpectedly curtailed and the witness was turned over to the prosecution at an early hour in the day. The first question related to the testimony of Mark Newitt, the essential parts of which were contradicted.

Mr. Faulkner asked: “What amount of money did you use during the senatorial contest?”

Mr. Wellcome replied: “I can't state the amount with exactness, but I think I spent from \$20,000 to \$25,000. I know what I used up on my own checks, but in addition I got money at different times from C. W. Clark and I also let him have money. We kept no account whatever, so that it would be next to impossible to give exact figures. On my own account I checked out \$15,000.”

“How did you spend this money?”

“On the lobby, bringing people to Helena; defraying their expenses there, and also paying them often so much per diem. My experience, limited though it is, is that in politics you never get returns from more than one-quarter of the money expended.”

“Was any part of this money paid to any member of the legislature for the purpose of influencing his vote?”

Here the examination in chief concluded and Mr. Campbell took the witness for cross-examination.

Favors a Neutralized Canal.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Referring to the question of fortifying the Nicaragua canal, Admiral Dewey said: “Fortifications? Why, of course not. As I understand it the canal is to be a neutralized canal, a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battleground in case of war. Fortifications would be enormously expensive and ought not to be erected. Our fleets will be a sufficient guaranty of the neutrality and safety of the canal in time of war as well as in peace.”

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis to be major general by brevet; Colonel Owen Summers, Harry C. Kessler, Wilder S. Metcalf, Captain J. F. Case to be major by brevet; Captain Luther B. Grady, Thirty-fifth Infantry to be surgeon with rank of major; First Lieutenant John A. Metzger, Thirty-fifth Infantry to be assistant surgeon with rank of captain.

Reciprocity Treaty with France.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The senate committee on foreign relations has ordered a favorable report on the treaty of reciprocity with France. No amendment was made to the treaty. The committee did not take up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relating to the Nicaraguan canal.

Postoffice Safe Robbed.

Toledo, O., Feb. 21.—Three men blew the postoffice safe at Whitehouse, Lucas county, early in the morning, securing \$200 worth of stamps and several checks. The explosion aroused citizens, but the robbers held them at bay with drawn revolvers until they made their escape in a buggy.

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SINGULAR DREAMING

TWO PECULIAR CASES OF BRAIN ACTIVITY IN SLEEP.

A Lawyer Who Solved a Knotty Problem He Could Not Master While Awake—An Exciting and Almost Tragical Railway Journey.

An Edinburgh lawyer, a confirmed somnambulist, went through a peculiar experience some little time ago. One evening, after dinner, he told his wife that he had a most difficult law case which would occupy him half the night to study out. For hours thereafter he grappled with its intricacies, but finally desisted, saying it would be impossible to make his brief until morning, since the case presented some difficulties that he had been unable to master.

He fell asleep from exhaustion almost as soon as he went to bed, but in a few minutes rose, and, seating himself at his desk, wrote furiously for an hour or more. Then, carefully folding and indorsing the sheets he had written upon, he put them away in a pigeonhole of his desk, after which, without speaking, he returned to his bed and slept soundly till late in the morning.

At breakfast he expressed some uncertainty as to his “finding a solution.” His wife told him to look through his desk, which he did, discovering the paper he had written in the pigeonhole where he had hidden it. As he read it joy mingled with amazement showed plainly in his face, for the paper was a clearly reasoned, correctly phrased brief on the intricate case, with all the obscure points smoothed out! He had not the slightest recollection of having written the document.

Another extraordinary case is that of a young man who, an hour or so before starting on a railway journey, paid a visit to a steamer in which his parents were financially interested. In the course of the inspection he entered the little chamber in the bow of the vessel where the anchor chain is coiled and was impressed by the chamber's smallness and the cramped quarters it would afford a man sent down there to superintend the paying out of the chain. In due course the traveler went to the railway station and engaged a snug seat in the corner of a first class corridor and sleeping carriage. He had the compartment to himself. The train had not been long on its journey before the young man was sound asleep. But he imagined that he was awake and, moreover, that he was imprisoned in the little anchor chain compartment of the steamer. The vessel was under way, he thought, and moving more rapidly than he had ever known a steamer to move before.

His first idea was to go on deck at once, but he could not get out of the cell-like chamber. He could not stand erect even, the compartment was so little, as he found out at the cost of an imaginary bumped head when he attempted to rise. Then, to his surprise, he found that the room had a window, evidently a dead light, but square and unusually large. This he tried to raise, but, failing, determined to break it, thinking that he could seize the anchor chain and by its aid reach the deck.

There was only one way to smash the glass, and that was by striking it with his clenched fist. He knew that this would result in a cut hand probably, but he risked it all the same, for he felt certain now that the vessel was in a storm and likely to go down any moment, in which case he would be drowned like a rat in a trap.

Having smashed the glass, he found that the window was double, and he distinctly remembers breaking the outside pane, after which, with profusely bleeding hands, he carefully picked out the bits of glass remaining in the sashes, so that he could climb out.

After removing the last remaining fragment of glass from the sash he carefully thrust his head and arms out and began to feel for the chain. It was nowhere to be found. Then he pulled himself half way out of the window and reached upward.

To his great joy, he found he could reach over the edge of the deck; but, to his dismay, it was curved and smooth, offering no projection whatever by which he might pull himself up. That being the case, and not wishing to fall into the water and be drowned, he painfully drew back into the little chamber. However, he must certainly escape or be drowned, and after getting his breath he would make another attempt to reach the deck.

As he lay panting and frightened he accidentally reached in the direction away from the deadlight. To his surprise, he touched a swaying window blind, and the next moment he found himself lying on the floor of the corridor of the onrushing train, with a window down, through which he had evidently been trying to reach the deck of the imaginary steamer. The wonder was he did not lose his grip and fall on the line. It was his fear of being drowned that prevented him from being killed on the railway. The young fellow had a long and serious illness after his experience, and, strange to say, when he recovered his somnambulist habit left him.—Washington Star.

An Odd Coincidence.

In one of the historical volumes of John F. Maginness is recounted a most remarkable coincidence. On the very day that the Declaration of Independence was promulgated and old Liberty bell proclaimed the joyful news in Philadelphia a little band of Scotch-Irish settlers, without any knowledge, of course, of what was occurring elsewhere, assembled at a certain place on the banks of Pine creek, about 14 miles above where now stands the city of Williamsport, and declared themselves free from the yoke of British rule.

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on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANBARD OIL CO.

The Grumbling Start.

A noted divine has declared that a husband's grumbling and scolding were often only his way of beginning a conversation, and he maintained that if a man were sulky the worse he was the more cheerful his wife should be. Certainly husband and wife should bear and forbear, he says, and the soft answer turneth away wrath more effectively by the domestic hearth than elsewhere. Then business is often worrying, and the husband coming home needs and usually deserves to find there all soothing and calming influences. But surely it should be mutual kindness. At times the man must take his turn in meeting irritability or low spirits with cheerfulness and kind, gentle consideration. As to the theory that the wisest and best course is for the wife of a sulky, tyrannical man always just to give in and crouch before the storm, he does not think that is either good policy or real kindness ultimately to the man himself.

Not So Bad.

Critical Husband—This beef isn't fit to eat.

Wife—Well, I told the butcher that if it wasn't good I would send you round to his shop to give him a thrashing, and I hope you'll take some one with you, for he looked pretty fierce, and I didn't like the way he handled his big knife.

Husband—Humph! Oh, well, I will say I've seen worse meat than this.—London Fun.

Turn About.

Mrs. Weeds—Oh, you remind me so much of my first husband!

Mr. Weeds—I'm glad to hear it. You've been reminding me of him so often.—Philadelphia Press.

Where Dr. Johnson Was Married.

One of the most interesting entries in the parish register of St. Werburgh's, Derby, relates to the marriage of Dr. Johnson and the widow Porter, which was celebrated in St. Werburgh's. It reads:

“Mard.—Samll Johnson, of ye parish of St. Mary's, in Lichfield, and Elizabeth Porter, of ye parish of S. Philip, in Bham.”

Why the couple should have traveled from Birmingham to Derby to be wed is greatly dark. Even Boswell confessed that he could not understand the reason. Johnson, however, gave him an amusing account of the journey. They must have looked a queerly matched pair as they walked up the aisle of St. Werburgh's, he an awkward, big boned, shambling man, she “a young person of nearly 50” and possessed of such attractions.—Westminster Gazette.

Wouldn't Trust Him.

Mean men continue to exist, and frequent examples are cited of what is claimed to be the meanest of all. The Fredonia (Kan.) Citizen steps forward with a story of a man in that town who, too mean to advertise land he wanted to sell, put a written notice in one of the hotels the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice, when he replied: “I can't buy land at a fair price from any man who does his own advertising in that way. He might steal the fence, the pump handle and the barn doors before he gave up possession.”—Kansas City Journal.

A Bright Jeweler.

A gentleman tells the following joke on a jeweler: A young man who was on the verge of matrimony went to the jeweler and bought a ring and left instructions that in it be engraved the legend, “From A to Z,” which, being interpreted, meant from Anthony to Zenobia. To his astonishment, on calling for the ring the next day he found it engraved like an Egyptian obelisk and on closer examination found that the jeweler had put the whole alphabet “from A to Z” on it.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

It has always been claimed for The Chicago Tribune that it would, in all probability, pass with the highest average in any competitive examination among the newspapers of the United States for excellence in all departments of journalism.

“Under date of May 2, 1899, the ‘Omaha World-Herald,’ editorially announced a letter from ‘Inquirer’ asking the names of the five best newspapers in this country, points out that a newspaper may excel in one way and be inferior in another. ‘The World-Herald’ gives lists under five general headings of leading American newspapers distinguished ‘especially for excellence, mentioning’ in all some twenty.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE HEADINGS:

“(1) Most and best news, foreign and domestic, presented attractively.
“(2) Best possible presentation of news briefly.
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